

DAILY EVENING BULLETIN.

VOL. 4---NO. 200.

MAYSVILLE, KY., WEDNESDAY JULY 15, 1885.

PRICE ONE CENT.

CLEARANCE SALE —OF— SUMMER DRY GOODS!

RUNYON & HOCKER will offer, on Thursday, July 9th, the balance of their stock of Zephyr Dress Gingham at 10 cents, reduced from 12½ and 15 cents; 10 cent Dress Gingham reduced to 8 cents; 12½ cent Printed Lawns reduced to 10 cents; 10 cent Printed Lawns reduced to 8 cents; White Flannel Dress Goods, 30 cent quality, reduced to 25 cents; 25 cent quality reduced to 20 cents; Plaid Nainsooks at 8, 10, 15 and 20 cents; Swiss and Hamburg Embroideries at much less than their recent low prices.

Ladies' Light Blue and Pink Ribbed Lisle Hose reduced to 75 cents, former price, \$1.25; Black and Colored Lisle Hose, 50 cents, former price 65 and 75 cents; Black and Colored Cotton, 65 cent quality, reduced to 50 cents; Children's Hosiery also reduced. Hoop Skirts, Corsets and Ladies' Leather Bags at much less prices than formerly.

The entire balance of our Summer Stock must be closed within the next fifteen days to make room for early fall goods.

An early call will receive the best selections. Terms CASH.

RUNYON & HOCKER,
Second Street, Maysville.

—AT THE—

Cheap Cash Store

WE ARE NOW OFFERING EVERYTHING IN THE LINE OF WASH GOODS AT A DECIDED REDUCTION FROM FORMER PRICES, AS WE ARE DESIROUS OF CLOSING OUT THE LINE DURING THIS MONTH. CALL AND SEE THE GOODS AND LEARN PRICES. NO TROUBLE TO SHOW THEM.

BROWNING & BARKLEY

SECOND ST., ENTERPRISE BLOCK.

WE OFFER

CHAMBER SUITS!

the Newest and Best Styles, forty different styles Bureaus, seventy-five different styles Bedsteads, a large stock of Sideboards, Wardrobes, Book Cases, Cheffoniers, Hat-racks, Hall and Lawn Seats, Dining and Library Tables, Marble and Wood-top Stands; ten different styles of

Folding Bed Lounges,

Spring Bottom Beds, Spring, Cotton, Cotton-Top and Excelsior Mattresses; twenty Parlor Suites of the best styles and designs; also a large stock of Upholstered Platform Rockers, a full line of Rattan, Carpet Seat and Back, Reed Cane, Outside Cane, Perforated, Folding, Camp, Dining, Library and;

Office Chairs!

We do not advertise an empty house but a LARGE FOUR-STORY BUILDING FULL of the best goods, comprising the greatest variety of Styles and calculated to attract the attention of the most exacting trade.

Call and see our stock. We take pleasure in showing it and giving prices.

HENRY ORT

East Second Street, Maysville.

SMITH'S KIDNEY TONIC--TRY IT.

DEPARTMENT CLERKS.

TWENTY DAYS WILL BE THEIR ANNUAL LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Mentioned for Official Position, and That is All—A Still Hunt Is the Thing—Remarkable Snake—Rebels Routed. Washington—National News.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—There is a lively discussion among department clerks about the proposed reduction of the annual leave of absence from thirty to twenty days. The law does not require that thirty days' leave of absence shall be given each clerk. It simply says that the heads of the departments can grant leaves of absence to the clerks for a term not to exceed thirty days in any one year. All time that is lost by clerks on account of sickness is not counted, but they have to furnish a certificate of a physician showing that they really were sick.

In the past certain physicians have been rather liberal in their views as to what constitutes sickness, and they have given all the certificates that were asked for. There has been more care about such matters during the past four months. It is alleged by the clerks that this proposed reduction of from thirty to twenty days is being urged on the heads of departments by certain chief divisions who have notoriously lost a great deal of time themselves, as a means to make themselves regarded as reformers. The cabinet has discussed the subject at two meetings, but no conclusion has been reached.

It is more than likely, however, that for this year, at least, there will be a reduction of ten days, but that after the work is in a more forward condition the old rule will be followed. There will be no limit made as to the number of days a clerk can lose by sickness during the year.

There are some cases in the department where clerks have lost three months in each year for four or five years, and, indeed, some more than that amount of time. In such cases as this the annual leave may be dispensed with altogether.

The friends of ex-Representative William Mutchler, of Pennsylvania, are anxious that it shall not be understood that he was an applicant for the position of first assistant postmaster general to which ex-Representative Stevenson, of Illinois, was recently appointed. They say that Mr. Mutchler would have taken that position if it had been offered him, but that he was not an applicant for it. Ex-Representatives Mutchler, Money, of Mississippi, and Talbot, of Maryland, have been unfortunate as having been named for a number of places, but they have not been successful in getting any of them. They have all been frequently named for positions in the postoffice department. There were a number of persons who were almost certain that Mr. Money would be made postmaster general. Failing in that, they were equally certain that he would be made first assistant postmaster general. After he failed in that he was variously named for positions, some of which Mr. Money would hardly accept if they were offered to him.

Mr. John G. Thompson, of Ohio, was frequently mentioned as a possible secretary of the interior. When Senator Lamar was appointed another place was selected by Mr. Thompson's friends for him. After that his name seemed to be as freely used for positions of various kinds and grades as either of the two gentlemen named above. The last place that rumor has given Mr. Thompson is chief of a division in the pension office.

The history of appointments made by President Cleveland so far has been that those gentlemen who were boomed the most in the newspapers have had the worst luck in picking up anything. Applicants are beginning to recognize this, and still hunt are now the order of the day. The hotel registers show a considerable number of arrivals, but it is difficult to find one among them who will admit, to newspaper folks, at least, that he has the slightest interest in any appointment.

The Dolphin.

New York, July 15.—John Roach submits two reports made to him as an answer to the report of Secretary Whitney's board. The first is signed by Thomas F. Rowland, shipbuilder and engineer; Warren E. Hill, M. E.; Dr. S. A. Smith, naval architect; Andrew Fletcher and Stevenson Taylor, North River iron works; P. E. Lefevre, superintendent Ocean Steamship company; James Parker, formerly a lieutenant in the navy and formerly manager of the Record of American and Foreign Shipping; George N. Sloat of the Old Dominion Steamship company, and J. M. Lochan.

They examined the Dolphin in the Erie Dry dock and say that she is very strongly built and that there is not the slightest evidence that the vessel is structurally weak. As to the charge that shifting of ballast and coal altered the vessel's shape so that her crank pin heated, they do not believe it. Lewis, Parker, Fletcher and Taylor certify that on her last trip on the sound the Dolphin averaged fifteen and one-half knots. Parker, Capt. Bolger, Capt. Morton and Capt. Sunberg certify that she averaged a trifle under fourteen knots for six hours on the sea trip.

As to Attorney General Garland's opinion Mr. Roach said: "That is for lawyers to talk about." No instructions to libel the Dolphin have been received here.

Whistling and Singing Snake.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—A snake of a very rare kind is now at the Smithsonian Institute. It came there, having been captured near the famous Buck Horn wall, on the line of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, near Deer Park, Md. The peculiarity of the snake is that it can and does whistle and sing like a young mocking bird. In general appearance it is like the ordinary snake, except its head is shaped somewhat like a pug dog. In length it is four feet long, and the largest part of the body is four and a quarter inches in circumference. When it whistles or sings it makes a series of jumps like a frog.

The head snake professor of the Smithsonian Institute is now at Wood's Hall,

Mass., and it will probably be sent there for his examination and classification. It is in shape and color altogether different from any of the African singing snakes, and besides issues a louder and more harmonic sound or whistle than is recorded of any of the classes of snakes that are found in the East Indies. A similar character of a snake is said in the books to be seen on the island of Sumatra. So far this is the first singing or whistling snake that has been found in this country. The man who caught it supposed he was chasing a young mocking bird.

Senator Gorman.

NEW YORK, July 15.—Senator Gorman, of Maryland, was at the Fifth Avenue hotel. He was interviewed as follows: "Your friend Higgins is still prominent?" ventured the scribe.

"Tell me," returned the senator, "why the great papers like those in New York pitch so much into Higgins, who is a mere clerk? Why, he is not a responsible man at all. He has no such power as he is described to possess. I saw last Wednesday an editorial on the Higgins and Keller matter, stating a large number of details of that affair, and not one was true. I cannot understand how such statements come to be made editorially. It may be, of course, as a general attack. Mr. Higgins is taken up as a type and held to view because of that, but it does injustice to the man."

"What of the administration?" "The president is going cautiously. It is possible that changes in the public service might be a little more rapid, but offices are not the government. We shall get through discussing the offices pretty soon and go at something more solid and substantial."

General Grant.

MR. McGRATH, N. Y., July 15.—The morning indications were that Gen. Grant holds yesterday's improvement. Dr. Shady slept at the cottage and was not disturbed from midnight until nearly morning, when a heavy rain began that threatens to last all day. The general was roused by it and the usual disturbance of throat following. Dr. Shady applied a palliative treatment. Before the doctor's visit the general had been only ordinarily weak. He is making up for that as usual by sleep in the morning. His pulse had not recovered its natural volume when Dr. Shady left him, but may have been due to an insufficient rest. It was the doctor's opinion that it would be restored as soon as the general was fully roused. Some use has been made of his voice and none of the writing tablet. The general's disposition so far seems to be toward quiet and rest in every respect. Dr. Shady thinks he seems likely to have a quiet day. The warmth of a big wood fire fills the sick room.

Colombian Rebels Routed.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Senator Becerra, the Colombian minister at Washington, received a letter from Bogota announcing that the rebels of Barranquilla, persisting in their determination to ascend the Magdalena river had been completely routed at Calama. Their fleet of sixteen vessels suffered considerable damage through the explosion of the one which was laden with ammunition. Almost all of the revolutionary leaders are supposed to have been either killed or seriously wounded. It is believed that the explosion of the vessel was caused by a shell fired by the government troops.

The government has taken vigorous measures to prevent the rebels from obtaining munitions of war or munitions from the coast, and has already stationed a gunboat at the port of San Juan.

News of the final subjection of the rebels is expected by Senator Becerra at any moment.

A CONVICT'S BRUTALITY.

Jumpson His Paramour and Stamps the Life Out of Her.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 15.—Kate Carter was assaulted and fatally kicked by Sam Durrett. Both are negroes and have been living together. Two years ago he was sent to the penitentiary, and his term expired last week. When he returned the woman refused to live with him. They met in Green street, near Third, and without a word he knocked her down and stamped her in the face with both feet.

Her mouth, jaw, nose and skull were crushed. He continued to jump upon her until the police appeared, when he ran and escaped. She was taken to her home and is dying.

MINE HORROR.

Levi Pay Burned Alive and Roasted With Hot Rocks.

NEW STRAITSVILLE, O., July 15.—Levi Pay was killed in mine No. 11 by the roof falling. This mine was set on fire during the late strike, and for the past four or five months a large force have been working night and day at the fire.

Levi Pay was on the night shift, and together with W. J. Berry and A. McCarthy, were working under a place that had been timbered up, when the roof gave way and fell thirty feet, smashing through the timber and burying Pay under the debris. Berry and McCarthy barely escaped with their lives. The falling rock being very hot, Pay was badly burned. He leaves a wife and five children in very poor circumstances.

SEVEN MURDERERS.

Daring Escape From Ashville, North Carolina, Full of Great Excitement.

ASHVILLE, N. C., July 15.—Seven prisoners, all murderers, escaped from the jail here about 8 o'clock. When the jailer went into the cells to inspect the building he was seized, thrown down and tied hand and foot. The prisoners drew four pistols on the jailer and after gagging him they knocked a hole through the wall with an ax and escaped. The fire bell was rung at 8:30 and the Ashville infantry was called out. Fifty men on horses are now scouring the mountains in search of the prisoners. Edward Ray and Wright Anderson, from Mitchell county, are among the escaped prisoners. The wildest excitement prevails and the mountain is in a state of commotion.

The Women's Christian Temperance union of Cleveland, O., has severed its connection with the state and National unions, being opposed to their action in declaring for the Prohibition party.

MADRID IS STARTLED.

APPEARANCE OF THE CHOLERA PLAGUE AMONG THE RICH.

Particulars of the Death of Countess Romeral From Cholera—Dr. Ferran and the Sisters of the Poor—The Queen and Mr. Gladstone.

MADRID, July 15.—The death of the Countess Romeral from cholera is the first case in Madrid among people of means and position and living in a good neighborhood. The countess had returned eight days previously from Barcelona, which is less badly infected than Madrid. Her death is, therefore, startling, because the infection may have originated in Madrid. Her apartment was in one of the best buildings in a fashionable street. Her husband and three others will be rigidly quarantined in these rooms for nine days. The countess' death was within an hour of returning from the theatre, and of a violent type of cholera.

Two physicians who volunteered for the cholera service have returned from Cartagena after remaining three days in wretched lazarettos in its suburbs without accommodation and paying high prices for poor food. They say that those entering Cartagena are forced to remain ten days in this lazaretto, and that the baggage is exposed to the sun for a month before being allowed to be removed.

The quarantine system is one of the greatest reproaches to the present administration, as each province, and even each village, practically regulates the matter for itself and in accordance with its own ideas of economy and the danger of infection. The lazarettos are crowded, filthy and unhealthy. Moreover, prices ridiculously high are charged for necessities. No luxuries except bad tobacco are obtainable. As described to the correspondent, by travelers who have spent a week in it, one lazaretto consisted of two small rooms open to the chilly night air. In one were crowded the healthy people sleeping on cots, unprovided with other covering than such as the travelers happened to have with them, when unexpectedly caged, while in the other were the sick and the dying. The food was unwholesome, the smells vile and the charges almost as frightful as the risk of infection.

A Valencia paper comments on the government cholera statistics as follows: "By the cemetery records 235 corpses were interred yesterday, while the authorities reported only 144 deaths. As cholera corpses are at once taken to the cemetery, the inference concerning the statistics is that probably just the difference between the official list published and that privately kept may be safely estimated at a fourth to a fifth, and in some cases the actual deaths still more largely exceed the official list."

The government has notified Dr. Ferran that he will not be allowed to continue his inoculations except in the presence of those appointed to keep inoculation statistics. It is also probable that he alone of the non-official physicians will be allowed to continue the inoculations. These measures are taken because of angry disputes concerning deaths among those persons inoculated. Dr. Ferran claims that a number of deaths from violent cholera among inoculated persons occurred, not as the results of inoculation, but from previous infection and during the first five days after inoculation, when the virus had not exerted its full effect.

Victory, Victory!

LONDON, June 15.—Her majesty the queen and Mr. Gladstone both sent letters to the editor of the Pall Mall Gazette expressing their sympathy with the movement inaugurated by that paper exposing the disgusting traffic in young girls for immoral purposes. They assure the editor of their moral support in his undertaking, and are profuse in their thanks for what has already been done to expose the evil.

A Battle Royal.

VALENCIA, July 15.—A battle royal is being fought here by the partisans and foes of Dr. Ferran over the result of the inoculation of eighty Sisters of the Poor in a Valencia asylum. The inoculation took place on the 1st inst. The cholera was then raging in the asylum. Three sisters had fallen victims when Dr. Ferran was summoned.

Five sisters refused inoculation despite the advice of the chaplain of the institution. All these five have so far escaped, and are now nursing their sick companions. Eighteen of those who were inoculated among the eighty have died. Several others are not expected to live. Six had premonitory diarrhoea when inoculated; the other twelve appeared to be in their usual health at the time. Three died after the fifth day following the inoculation. These facts have an important bearing upon the vexed inoculation question. Moreover, Dr. Ferran's use of bacilli has not stopped or appreciably checked the cholera.

In Valencia, during the last few days, the cemetery has been so crowded that the dead bodies in many cases were left unburied in the houses during two or three days, despite the danger of infection and the intense heat. The relations of the dead are meanwhile forbidden to leave their homes. Unless these abominations are speedily remedied, the plague may soon rage as fiercely as ever. In any case a typhoid epidemic is likely to follow the cholera.

A Ten Wedding.

LONDON, July 15.—St. George's Episcopal church in Hanover square was filled with a fashionable and aristocratic audience to witness the ceremony of uniting in the bonds of wedlock Lord Vernon and Miss Fannie Lawrence, the daughter of Francis C. Lawrence, of New York. Among the notables present were Minister Phelps and wife, the Duke and Duchess Buccleuch, Earls Hardwicke, Granville, Wemyss, Stanhope and Roseberry and wives and the Earls of Cork, Hilditch and Kingston and ladies, Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt and Lord Hartington.

Alfonso's Advisers.

MADRID, July 15.—The correspondent is officially informed that the ministerial crisis

was settled at a special council by the resignation of the ministers and marine. Admiral Pezuela will be entrusted with the marine portfolio. It is not yet known who will be appointed minister of the interior. The reconstructed cabinet will probably not be able to keep the office till the winter.

Earthquake.

CALCUTTA, July 15.—Earthquake shocks of several seconds duration have occurred here, badly shaking buildings and doing more or less damage. The shock caused great consternation among the people, but no one was injured.

The Roll.

MADRID, July 15.—The ravages of cholera show but slight diminution. There were 476 deaths in infected districts, and 1,099 new cases reported. Several deaths from a disease supposed to be cholera occurred in the city of Segovia, at which place heretofore it was believed to be entirely free from the epidemic.

Russian Drouth.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 15.—The severe drouth which has prevailed throughout southern Russia for several weeks past has totally ruined the crops in that section.

GUESTS FROM MEXICO.

Preparations to Receive the Delegation of Editors.

CINCINNATI, July 15.—A number of prominent citizens representing the city government, board of trade and chamber of commerce, met to arrange for the entertainment of the Mexican editors. Gazzam Gano presided and Herman Goepper acted as secretary.

The following gentlemen were present: C. C. Waite, Hon. L. Markbreit, W. W. Feabody, W. H. Blymyers, Dr. Ironsides, Herman Goepper, Amor Smith, and Gazzam Gano. After some free discussions concerning the methods, etc., to be used Mr. Waite, moved that Messrs. Gano, Peabody and Mayor Smith, be appointed an executive committee to attend to all matters, appoint sub-committees, etc. This was carried. A dispatch was read from E. H. Talbot, saying that the party would arrive about July 20, and remain twenty-four hours.

It was decided to appoint a finance committee and get the necessary means by subscription. The mayor stated that under the Worthington law no public money could be used. The committee of three went to work at once, and a committee was appointed to take charge of the finances and general management. When these gentlemen are called together they will appoint other committees, get subscriptions and organize for the reception.

BUILDING INSPECTION.

More Time Asked by the Committee Codifying the Laws.

CINCINNATI, July 15.—The committee appointed by the Builders' exchange some time ago to codify a set of building laws and regulations for this city have been hard at work during the past six weeks in examining the several laws current in other cities, and have reported.

Owing to the immense amount of labor connected therewith the committee could do but little else than report progress and ask for further time to complete their labors. Mr. G. F. Neiber stated that the various laws now in existence were so conflicting in their nature that very few of them could be used and the majority were inoperative by reason of their vagueness; that it was the intention of the committee to take sufficient time to prepare a set of ironclad laws, such as would, in their opinion, be accepted both by the local authorities, contractors and owners of property everywhere. The time asked for was granted and the committee adjourned until Tuesday, the 21st inst.

NIAGARA FALLS PARK.

Great Preparations Made for the Opening Celebration.

NIAGARA FALLS, July 15.—The final meeting of the citizens committee on the celebration of the opening of the Park was held and all preparations were completed for the reception of guests and the carrying out of the program.

Arrangements are being made to provide for an enormous crowd of visitors. The New York Central has arranged to run special trains from Buffalo in addition to the regular trains as fast as the train loads of passengers are made up. The Lake Shore and Nickel Plate roads expect to deliver to the Central trains aggregating about forty cars from the west, and the Lackawanna and other roads terminating at Buffalo will add about fifty more to this number. Other trains will be run specially for the accommodation of visiting military.

The rate for the round trip from Buffalo to the Falls and return is fixed at seventy-five cents. A committee was appointed to receive the governor and staff on arrival. Several medals have been struck off for sale. Quite a large number are expected on afternoon rains.

ANOTHER GOVERNMENT STAB.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company to Cease Australian Traffic.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 15.—The Pacific Mail Steamship company intend to withdraw their steamers from the line between this city and Australia November 1, according to a statement published in The Call.

The steamship company's contract with the Australian colonies expires on that date. The colonies declare they will not renew the contract by which they pay the steamship company a subsidy unless the United States agrees to pay a portion of it. The recent decision of Postmaster General Vilas not to use any part of the \$400,000 appropriated by the last congress to assist in the transportation of mail, it is said, determined the course of action of the Pacific Mail company.

Fatal Collision.

ST. JOHN, N. B., July 15.—Two freight trains left Moncton within an hour of each other bound north. The rear cars of the forward train became detached, and the driver, ignorant of the fact, proceeded. The second train ran into these cars, resulting in the destruction of the engine and the killing of Driver McLennan and Fireman Kidd.